App. F. IX-4

1928-9

File No. 38-28

Previous References
Deri 15-27 (1-3-5) Deri)

Serial Nos. 1-24

Later References
Deri 32-29 (1-7)
" 75-W-(1-2)

p. 1-[illegible]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Jeur

Part B for Nov'28.

SUBJECT

Administration Report of the Secretariat Department for the year 1927-28

D H S 21-80 dt 18.10.28
to Director of C. ii Heads of Depts
iii Dy Commrs of Dts

Received the

Kashmir

G. R. S. APP F.III—1] 192 8.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Seri-)

NOTES.

File No. 38-28

FILE HEADING.

Administration Report of the Serienltural Depart-ments for the year 1927-28.

FROM

The Director of Ag.

No. Ag-38 & 28 Dated 1.9.1928 Received 3.9.1928

Diary No. 1927	Enclos. - Spare copies 2	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards the report of the working of the Serienltural Departments during the year 1927-28.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

To the Administration Report Section for receiving one copy of the report and returning this file

Ks. 4.9.28 [signature] 2 Sent with a draft-letter. Report. Get. Printing.

one copy taken for AR section [signature] 4.9.28

Ks. 4.9.28. 3 Issue & Submit.

Issued. no. 2805-6.35 5.9.28.

[signature] 4.9.28

NOTES—First Sheet.

1928

App. F, III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Secn File No. 38 of 1928

DEWAN'S OFFICE
- OCT. 1928
No. 1025

Serial No.

Urgent.

4 Please type off review.
WD
14/9.

5 Please type as revised.
WD 24/9/28.

6 Typed draft- Submd
Ld. 29.9.28.

Dft review for appl
Secy D)

WD 1/10/28

8 Please retype as revised

2 10 28

WD 2/10

9 Typed draft- Submd.
Ld. 4.10.28

10 Dft for appl.
Secy D)

WD 5/10/28.

1st Member

Dewan

6 10 28

WD 6/10

11

8/10/28

12

10-10-28

13

WD 10/10 9/10

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—18-4-28

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Ser. - File No. 38 of 1928 (3

Serial No. 3

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
29. OCT. 1928
No. 9023.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL
23 OCT. 1928
No. 2620.

G.O. No. D. 45-21-80 dated 18th Oct. '28 to the Dir-of Ste., Heads of Dept. and Secs of Min. passing orders reviewing the Administration Report of the Secretariat Dept. during 1927-28.

14 Subs with G.O.T.N.

HG. 19.10.28.

15

D.F.N. subd for appl

First Member) WG 22/10

Secy
24.10.28

16 Sect with SN

24 10 28

WG

25/10

S.N. subd.

Dewan) WG 26/10

Secy
25.10.

29-10-28

NOTE—Contn. sheet

Seri 38-28.

Final Note by the First Member of Council.

(4

Subject:—

Administration Report of the Sericultural Department for the year 1927-28.

17) I beg to submit for His Highness' gracious perusal Government Order No. D.4521-80/Seri.38-28-3 dated 18th October 1928 reviewing the Administration Report of the Sericultural Department for the year 1927-28.

Mysore,
24th October 1928.

M Y Narasimha Rao
MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Seri. 38-28.

(5

Submitted to His Highness.

(8) *I submit herewith a Final Note by the* First *Member of Council on the subject of* ~~regarding~~ the Review of the Administration Report of the Sericultural Department for the year 1927-28 *for His Highness' gracious* ~~approval~~. perusal.

Mirza M. Ismail

Dewan.

29-10-28

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Review of the Administration Report of the Sericultural Department for the year 1927-28.

258

Order.

19 KRW 1/11/28

C. Bay
1-11-28

2 11 28

6/11

2/11

Serial No.	
	20 Submd with a draft to the Resy. 18-6-11-28.
	21 Issue VS 6.11.28
4	Letter no Pol.493 dated 7th Nov.1928 to the Secretary to the Resident forwarding four copies of the report

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT. 8 NOV. 1928 DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

latter was more centrally si
ing at Kerohatti with its sur
the Village Panchayets of Kerohe
locating a School. The Mulberry
planted and a suitable building for
selected. The Farm will be shifted a
ing at Lugur is ready for occupation.

The old Reeling School building at S
was sold to the Education Department.

FINANCIAL.

The total expenditure and receipts were as below:-

Expenditure. - Rs 89,760/-.

Receipts. - Rs 9,635/-.(This includes Rs 9
recovered from Mr
C.I.Garudachar.)

Of the total expenditure Rs 46,930/- have been spent on salaries and Rs 10,630 on Travelling Allowance, and Rs 23,000/- on the maintenance of Farms, purchase of manure, and seed cocoons, rent on lands and buildings, etc.

The total amount of money drawn from the Treasuries and spent on grainage work has been Rs 6,625/- and the grainages have remitted to the Treasury about Rs 5,845/ excluding the free supply of layings to Government Farms in the State, to the seed rearers and at half cost to Adikarnatakas to the total value of Rs 982/-.

The Government Farms in the State reared 21,426 disease-free layings during the year and produced 7,552 lbs. of cocoons of which 2,068 lbs. were used for seed. The value of the cocoons produced came to about Rs 4,000/ All the gardens suffered for want of adequate irrigational facilities.

TOURS. toured for 146 days during the year.

The Asst. Superintendent of Sericulture in charge of Reeling and Filature toured for 93 days. The Asst. Superintendent

by Mr. F.M. Abdul Quddus of Channapatna. The School started work on 8th August 1927. Mr. F.M. Abdul Quddus trained 120 students at the rate of 30 students for each quarter. The School is reported to have served a useful purpose in the locality as nearly half of the students trained in the School are reported to have been earning about 3 to 4 annas a day by working for a few hours in their houses.

A Kannada bulletin on Village Panchayets and Sericulture and an English bulletin on "Mysore Domestic Basins" were issued by the Department and widely circulated.

Information regarding the prevailing rates for several kinds of silk in the Bangalore market was obtained and sent to the Vernacular papers who kindly published the information every week.

The weavers of Doddaballapur, Anekal, and Bangalore were induced to use Filature and Domestic Basin silks. Samples of filature and domestic basin silks were sent to the weavers of Molakalmuru, but they were not in a position to buy this silk in preference to cheap silks.

The Board of Industries and Commerce appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the question of the present condition and the future prospects of the silk industry in the State. The Committee have been conducting enquiries.

The report of the Asst. Superintendent of Sericulture in charge of Reeling and Filature who had been deputed to study the silk markets in Northern India has been submitted to Government.

Mr. F.M. Abdul Quddus of Channapatna made a further gift of 2 acres of land to the Government Silk Farm, Channapatna. Mr. Siddegowda of Mogenahalli constructed a building for the location of the Government Silk Farm at Mogenahalli and gave this building and one acre of land for the mulberry garden free for a period of five years.

Government ordered the transfer of the Government Silk Farm at Kerohatti to Mugur in T.Narasipur Taluk, as the latter

effort on the part of the sericulturists in silk centres. It is hoped that proper reeling organisations will be formed in important reeling centres and propaganda for popularising the domestic/asins conducted through them.

GENERAL.

The work of the Central Silk Association began during the year. Altogether 5 Executive Committee meetings and two Sub-Committee meetings were held. After the sad demise of the first President, Mushir-Ul-Mulk Mir Humza Hussein Saheb, Mr. K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Retired First Member of Council was duly elected the President of the Association in April 1928 Arrangements were in hand to enlist members for the Association in large numbers. Steps have been taken to get the Association registered. The Superintendent of Sericulture was permitted to work as Honorary Secretary of the Association in addition to his other duties from May 1928, when Mr. K. Shahaddin Khan, Asst. Superintendent of Sericulture and Honorary Secretary of the Association left for Japan.

The Sericultural work started by the 16 Adikarnatakas Siledevalaya in Kunigal Taluk on the one acre of land given them freely by the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur District ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ satisfactory during the year. Due to failure of rains they were not able to raise many crops but the crops taken were all used for seed. The Revenue Authorities have been requested to give them more land for developing their work.

The Adikarnatakas of Siravara were also given lands but could not take up work during the year on account of unfavourable seasonal conditions.

In addition to the above help, the Adikarnataks were given about 35,100 Disease-free layings at half rates by Government Grainages.

Government sanctioned the working of the Silk Re-Reeling and Twisting School at Channapatna for a year during 1927-28 by

therefore made with a Throwing Mill at Bangalore to twist dye Filature silk and arrange for its sale in Northern Indi A large quantity of filature silk was sold, twisted and dyed It is reported that Mysore Filature Silk has become very popular in the markets at Surat and Belgaum. Negotiations were in progress at the end of the year to secure agents at Calcutta to purchase nearly 320 lbs. of filature silk every month during the current year at a reasonable price. The filature could not be expanded by the addition of ten domestic basins due to the unfavourable conditions in the Indian silk market.

The depression in the silk markets greatly affected the price of Mysore silk produced in the country charka. Vigorous propaganda work was conducted by the Department to demonstrate the usefulness of the Mysore Domestic Basins. Altogether 14 reeling demonstrations with the Mysore Domestic Basin were arranged in important reeling centres, of which those at Mysore, Madras, Channapatna, and Sidlaghatta were with five basin units. Four sets of five basin units were working during the year and one set of 5 basins was newly installed. Orders were booked for 3 sets of five basin units. Two single basin units were supplied, one to Assam and the other to a raiyat at Singasandra in Kankanhalli Taluk. To encourage the use of domestic basins Government sanctioned the sale of domestic basins on hire purchase system and arranged to sell the basins at cost price, Government bearing the over-head charges. A separate mechanic was appointed for rendering free assistance to purchasers of domestic basins for a year after their purchase in the matter of repairs and examinatio The domestic basin owners who worked the basins during the year availed of this concession whenever necessary.

Improvement of silk reeling in the State on sound lines is absolutely necessary, if Mysore silk has to compete successfully with foreign silks and rise above the plane of competition with "Rayon" and this improvement should begin with organised

effort

free of cost. The Village Panchayets and Sericultural Co-operative Societies who stocked rearing appliances for the use of the raiyats of the locality were given money grants.

The Shimoga District Board agreed to provide funds for starting an Experimental Silk Farm in Honnali Taluk for the convenience of intending sericulturists in Shimoga District.

With the co-operation of the respective District Boards the sericulturists of the Districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur arranged for District Sericultural Conferences, which enabled sericulturists to meet together and decide to put forth organised effort for the development of the silk industry in those localities. The sericulturists of the whole State met for the first time in the First Provincial Sericultural Conference held at Channapatna at the instance of the Bangalore District Board. Many important resolutions for the improvement of the industry in the State were passed at the Conference.

FILATURE AND REELING. -

Ten students were trained in Reeling technique in the Government Silk Filature at Mysore. Twenty three students were trained in reeling in the Mysore domestic basin in the reeling classes conducted at Closepet and Sidlaghatta. Students in the Central Farms at Channapatna and Kolar were given training in reeling in the Domestic Basin.

The Filature had to stop work for about 3½ months during the year for want of good reeling cocoons at reasonable prices. During the period it worked, it produced 3,040 lbs. of silk and 2,062 lbs. of silk waste. All possible steps were taken to reduce the cost of production of silk and keeping it well within realisable prices. There was a fall in silk prices during the year on account of the large imports of cheap foreign silks and filature silk could not be sold readily. Filature silk twisted and dyed and in a condition ready for the loom was found to sell easily; arrangements were the

tree of cows. The Village Panchayats and Co-operative Societies who availed reeling appliances for the use of the ryots of the locality were given money grants.

The Salem District Board agreed to provide funds for starting an Experimental Silk Farm in Omalur Taluk for the convenience of intending sericulturists in Salem District.

With the co-operation of the respective District Boards the sericulturists of the districts of Coimbatore, Chingleput, Kolar, and Chittoor arranged for District Sericultural Conferences, which enabled sericulturists to meet together and decide to put forth organised efforts for the development of the silk industry in those localities. The sericulturists of the whole State met for the first time in the first Provincial Sericultural Conference held at Chamarajpet at the instance of the Bangalore District Board. Many important resolutions for the improvement of the industry in the State were passed at the Conference.

EDUCATION AND REELING.-

Ten students were trained in Reeling sections in the Government Silk Filature at Yelagiri. Twenty three students were trained in reeling in the Yelagiri domestic basin in the reeling classes conducted at Cuddapah and Vizagapatam. Students in the Central Farm at Chamarajpet and Kolar were given training in reeling in the domestic basin.

The Filature had to stop work for about 3 months during the year for want of good reeling cocoons at reasonable prices during the period it worked, it produced 3,040 lbs. of silk and 2,362 lbs. of silk waste. All possible steps were taken to reduce the cost of production of silk and keeping it well within realisable prices. There was a fall in silk prices during the year on account of the large imports of cheap foreign silks and filature silk could not be sold readily. Filature silk twisted and dyed and in a condition ready for the loom was found to sell readily; arrangements were

Steps have been taken to obtain fresh silk-worm seed from Japan and Italy.

PROPAGANDA WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF VILLAGE PANCHAYETS AND LOCAL BODIES. -

Special staff was deputed for propaganda work in the Mysore District and in the seed areas of Bidadi and Kunigal. The staff on this work in Mysore District toured round 225 villages and distributed about 1½ lakhs of disease-free layings to panchayets and individual rearers. They paid on an average 2 visits to each Panchayet and encouraged the Panchayets to take up sericultural work as part of their sphere of activities. Crops harvested by the raiyats with the technical advice of the Departmental Staff have been very successful. This has increased the demand for disease-free seed. As a result of propaganda work in the seed areas the number of seed rearers was increased from 75 to 132. A systematic inspection of rearings conducted by the seed rearers was arranged with the result that the seed produced and sold by them gave entire satisfaction to the purchasers. The disinfection campaigns conducted during the previous years clearly demonstrated to the raiyats the advantages of having the rearing rooms disinfected periodically. During the year under report a large number of rearing houses in Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur, and Kolar Districts were got disinfected through the Departmental Agency to eliminate pebrine.

All the District Boards took great interest in sericultural work in their Districts and cooperated with the Department in all branches of its activities. They deputed deserving students for undergoing sericultural training in Government Farms. In places where mulberry cultivation was newly taken up the District Boards arranged for the distribution of mulberry cuttings free of cost. Poor and deserving raiyats were in certain cases supplied with rearing appliances

free

from Jopen and Idaly

[illegible] - [illegible]

Second visit was carried for [illegible] work in the [illegible]more diamonds and in the road stone of Simon and Co Ltd. Two small on this work in Jopen between June 22nd village and diamonds-bore at Ladds of diamond-free [illegible]ng to Jopen and Individual reasons. They grid on an [illegible]ng 2 visited to Geol Branch) of some concentrated the [illegible] obtained to be periodically work to make of their explora of capitalise. Drops borrowed by the majority with the commissal advice of the Department Brief into Jopen very [illegible]. Plain Inspectors dig showed for diamond-free [illegible]. As a result of prospecting work in the road stone [illegible] number of good results was instructed from 76 to 152. A [illegible] inspection of workings conducted by the local [illegible] was made by them by public indicates in the pamphlet. The diamond-free competent continued during the previous [illegible] with the result that the road [illegible] was [illegible] to the Department.

All the District Boards took part in general [illegible] in their districts and cooperated with the Department in all branches of its activity. They showed [illegible] attitude for undertaking activities in [illegible] Government Farms. In places where machinery existed the [illegible] taken up the District Boards [illegible] for the [illegible] of machinery [illegible] type of work. For the operating [illegible] in securing cheap [illegible] for [illegible]

8.	Mysore.	Mysore.	-	-	Rs	Rs	105-10- 0.
9.	- do -	T.Narasipur.	3.	600-0-0.	Rs 800/-.	Rs	390-10- 5.
10.	- do -	Chamarajanagar	3.	700-0-0.	Rs 200/-.		-
11.	- do -	Gundlupet.	-	-	Rs 200/-.	Rs	55- 0- 0.
12.	- do -	Krishnarajapet.	-	-	-	Rs	41-15- 3.
13.	- do -	Nagamangala.	-	-	-	Rs	124- 1- 4.
14.	- do -	Malavalli.	-	-	Rs 250/-.	Rs	50- 0- 0.
15.	Hassan.	Arkalgud.	-	50-0-0.	Rs 50/-.		-
16.	Tumkur.	Tumkur.	Rs	100-0-0.	Rs 350/-.	Rs	89- 0-10.
17.	- do -	Kunigal.	Rs	1,045-0-0.	Rs 1,045/-.	Rs	112- 1- 3.
18.	Kolar.	Kolar.	-	-	-	Rs	120-10- 3.
19.	Kolar.	Sidlaghatta.	Rs	750-0-0.	Rs 725/-.		-
20.	- do -	Bowringpet.	-	-	-	Rs	35- 5- 0.
21.	- do -	Kulbagal.	-	-	-	Rs	43- 6-11.
		Total.	34.	Rs 6,330-0-0.	Rs 6,225/-.	Rs	1,784-11- 8.
	GRAND	TOTAL.	37.	Rs 9,330-0-0.	Rs 7,725/-.	Rs	2,464- 8- 5.

EXPERIMENTS

The important silk-worm breeding experiments in progress in the preceding year were continued in the Central Farms at Mysore and Channapatna.

Eggs of new races were obtained from the Canton Kiangsi Colony and these are being reared to ascertain their suitability to the Mysore climate.

Mulberry seeds from Canton were obtained and seedlings have been prepared.

Seedlings have been raised from seeds of local mulberry.

Manurial experiments were conducted in the mulberry gardens at Mysore and Channapatna.

Japanese, Chinese, and Philliphine varieties of mulberry have been planted in the Government Farms at Mysore, Channapatna, and Kunigal.

At the request of the Forest Department, Tassar seed cocoons were obtained from Bihar and Orissa and two rearings were conducted in the Mysore Farm and one rearing on "Matti" trees in the Bhandipur Forest. This work will be continued on a larger scale during 1928-29.

Steps

8.	Puget.	Ayers.							
9.	- do -	T. Matsaipur.							
10.	- do -	Ghumera jangar							
11.	- do -	Gandlapet.							
12.	- do -	Krishnerajanpet							
13.	- do -	Mecampalle.							
14.	- do -	Walvalli.							
15.	Hansen.	Arkalgud.							
16.	Mundur.	Imamer.							
17.	- do -	Kudigal.							
18.	Holt.	Kolar.							
19.	Cumming--	Gulbarga							
20.	---do---	Bommapet							
21.	- do -	Mulagal.							
		Total.							
	GRAND	TOTAL							

EXPERI

Important six-room breeding experiment in progress

In the breeding pens mentioned in the General Terms at

pens and Observations.

Eggs of-mow moose were obtained from the Depot Pen

ge and these are being reared to support in their mut-

ity to the Bronze climate.

Mulberry seeds from Canton were obtained and seedling

have been produced.

Seedlings have been raised from seeds of local mulberry

special planting experiments were conducted in the nur-

Depot Pendon at Ayore and Chamarajanagar.

Jeypore, Ghinoor, and Philiphito varieties of mulberry

were been planted in the Government Farms at Ayore, Chamara-

pets, and Kudigal.

At the request of the Forest Department, Tasar seed

cocoons were obtained from Bihar and Orissa and re-reeling

were conducted in the Ayore Farm and one reeling on "Bath"

areas in the Bhandipur Forest. This work will be continued

on a larger scale during 1928-29.

...vation and ...d methods of rearing and mulb... sericulturist ...ave been wielding a lot of influe... ...n the locality.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS. - ...sal of the Department

The allotment placed at t/of Rs 9,330/- were ... was Rs 12,000/-. Loans to the ...,725/- were actually dis-sanctioned during the year, ...5 was recovered fro... the bursed. A total sum of Rs ...unts due by them and re...ted loan-holders towards the... The following statements ... to the Treasury during ... give details:-

1. LOANS SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

Sl No.	District.	Taluk.	No. of loans sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Remarks
1	Bangalore	Bangalore.	-	Rs 1,000-0-0.	Rs -	-	*
		Total.	-	Rs 1,000-0-0.	-	-	

* Sanctioned in G.O. 8662-3/Seri.76-27-2 dated 28-2-1928.

2. LOANS SANCTIONED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

...re	Bangalore	-	-	Rs 1,000/-	-	
...ore.	Chamaraj-nagar	1.	Rs 1,000-0-0.	-	-	
40 -	Mandya.	1.	Rs 1,000-0-0.	Rs 500/-	-	
	Total	2.	Rs 2,000-0-0.	Rs 1,500/-	-	

3. RECOVERIES MADE OUT OF THE LOANS SANCTIONED BY THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

...ngalore	Kolar.	-	-	-	Rs	290- 7- 4
...ysore.	Tumkur.	-	-	-	Rs	139-11- 2
...do -	Mandya.	-	-	-	Rs	249-10- 3
	Total.	-	-	-	Rs	679-12- 9

LOANS SANCTIONED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SERICULTURE IN MYSORE, MYSORE.

...ngalore	Channapatna.	6.	Rs 925-0-0.	Rs 1,150/-	Rs	398- 2- 5
- do -	Devanahalli.	-	-	-	Rs	59- 6- 0
do -	Doddaballapur.	1.	Rs 500-0-0.	Rs 250/-		-
... -	...skote.	2.	Rs 300- 0-0.	Rs 200/-		-
... -	Closepet.	6.	Rs 960-0-0.	Rs 805/-	Rs	59- 6- 0
	Anekal.	2.	Rs 400-0-0.	Rs 200/-		-
	Kankanhalli.	-	-	-	Rs	100- 0- 0

proved methods of rearing and the cultivation of

have been wielding a lot of in-

in the local [illegible].

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

The different phases of the Department of

was [illegible],000/- loans to 7,729/- more ac-

centioned during the [illegible]-8-3 was recovered from the

mured. A substantial amount of delayment due by them could not

loan-holders towards

to the Treasury dur-

year. The following statement

ive details:-

1. LOANS [illegible] BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Districts.	No. of Societies operating.	Amount Sanctioned.	Amount Disbursed.	Amount Recovered.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 1,000-0-0.	-	-
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 1,000-0-0.	-	-

2. LOANS GRANTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND [illegible]

Districts.	No. of Societies operating.	Amount Sanctioned.	Amount Disbursed.	Amount Recovered.
[illegible]	-	-	Rs. 1,200/-	-
[illegible]	1.	Rs. 1,000-0-0.	Rs. 900/-	-
[illegible]	1.	Rs. 1,000-0-0.	Rs. 300/-	-
[illegible]	2.	Rs. 2,000-0-0.	Rs. 1,200/-	-

3. LOANS GRANTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Districts.	No. of Societies operating.	Amount Sanctioned.	Amount Disbursed.	Amount Recovered.
[illegible]	-	-	-	Rs. 290- 7- 6
[illegible]	-	-	-	Rs. 139-11- 2
[illegible]	-	-	-	Rs. 245-12- 0
Total.	-	-	Rs.	675-12- 8

4. LOANS SANCTIONED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURE IN MYSORE.

Districts.	No. of Societies operating.	Amount Sanctioned.	Amount Disbursed.	Amount Recovered.
[illegible]	6.	Rs. 928-0-0.	Rs. 1,189/-	Rs. 396- 2- 0
[illegible]	-	-	-	Rs. 89- 6- 0
[illegible]	1.	Rs. 500-0-0.	250/-	-
[illegible]	2.	Rs. 500-0-0.	250/-	-
[illegible]	3.	Rs. 965-0-0.	500/-	Rs. 59- 6- 0
[illegible]	2.	Rs. 900-0-0.	450/-	-
[illegible]	-	-	-	Rs. 17- 2- 0

MULBERRY TOPES. -

Steps were taken to raise Demonstration Mulberry Topes and on Government land to encourage private sericulturists to raise topes on their own land. The Department planted topes at Mugur, Kunigal, Channapatna, Kolar, and Sidlaghatta. A small tope was planted at Nagamangala by the Amildar of the Taluk near the Taluk Office. The Municipal Council at Mugur planted a mulberry avenue on the Mugur Tank Bund. Private sericulturists at Mugur, Mysore, and Channapatna were induced to raise mulberry topes. Lands for raising Government topes in Chamarajanagar, Nagamangala, Kunigal, and Closepet Taluks were selected and the Revenue Authorities have been requested to place the lands at the disposal of the Sericultural Department. The sericulturists at Hebbur are very eager to raise topes if proper lands are given to them. Recommendations have been sent up to the Deputy Commissioner to grant the necessary lands out of Amritmahal Kavals surrendered by the Amritmahal Department. To facilitate the supply of trees to sericulturists free of cost, nurseries have been prepared in the Government gardens at Mysore and Channapatna where about 3,000 trees have been raised. About 1,500 trees were supplied to raiyats for planting during the year by the Farms at Mysore and Channapatna.

SEED SUPPLY. -

During the year Government sanctioned additional staff for increasing the out-put in Government Grainages as a result of which the Government Grainages prepared 6,84,727 disease-free layings as against 5,12,664 in 1926-27.

Details for the preparation are as follows:-

No.	Name of Grainage.	Number prepared.	Remarks.
1.	Channapatna.	3,57,493.	Of which 1,96,228 were cross breed layings.
2.	Mysore.	1,93,693.	Of which 23,197 were cross breed layings.
3.	Kunigal.	78,261.	-393
4.	Kolar.	55,280.	Of which ~~292~~ were cross breed layings.
		6,84,727.	Of which 2,19,818 were cross breed layings.

... BY TYPES.

Steps were taken to reico Domestication Nursery topoa
on Government-land to encourage private agriculturists to
raise topoa on their own land. The Department planted topoa
at Ingur, Kunigal, Chennapatna, Kolar, and Sidlaghatta. A
small topoa was planted at Hagamagala by the Amildar of the
Taluk near the Tank Office. The Municipal Council at Ingur
planted a mulberry avenue on the Ingur Tank bund. Private
agriculturists at Ingur, Hyaore, and Chennapatna were in-
duced to raise mulberry topoa. Lands for raising Government
topoa in Chamarajanagar, Hagamagala, Kunigal, and Closepet
Taluks were selected and the Revenue Authorities have been
requested to place the lands at the disposal of the Sericul-
tural Department. The agriculturists of Hoskur are very
eager to raise topoa if proper lands are given to them.
Recommendations have been sent up to the Deputy Commissioners
to grant the necessary lands out of Agricultural Kavala sur-
rendered by the Agricultural Department. To facilitate the
supply of trees to sericulturists free of cost, nurseries
have been prepared in the Government Gardens at Ingur and
Chennapatna where about 3,000 trees have been raised. About
1,300 trees were supplied to raiyats for planting during the
year by the Farms at Hyaore and Chennapatna.

SEED SUPPLY.

During the year Government sanctioned additional staff
for increasing the out-put in Government Grainages on a
scale of which the Government Grainages prepared 6,80,727
disease-free layings as against 5,12,664 in 1926-27.

Details for the preparation are as follows:-

No.	Name of Grainage.	Number prepared.	Remarks.
1.	Chennapatna.	3,07,493.	Of which 1,93,220 were crossbreed layings
2.	Hyaore.	1,93,693.	Of which 25,197 were breed layings.
3.	Kunigal.	78,261.	
4.	Kolar.	99,280.	Of which 592 were pure breed layings.
		84,727.	Of which 2,10,818 were cross breed layings

re given training in reeling with the help of the
asin, in addition to the usual training in rear-
ining work.

eling classes were conducted at Closepet and
and 23 students were trained in reeling in the
estic Basin. The owners of the Domestic Basins,
es[illegible] V. Subba Rao, and S. Hanpaiya conducted these reel-
ing classes with the technical and financial assistance
of the Sericultural Department. The trained reelers are
reported to be working in the Domestic Basin establishments
at Closepet, Sidlaghatta, and Hoskere.

The Sericultural Classes attached to the Middle Schools at Malavalli and Kudera worked satisfactorily during the year. Students have taken up this subject in 2nd, 3rd, and 4th year Classes. A similar Class was started in the Middle School at Grama during the year, with the assistance of the Hassan District Board.

The number of students who have taken up this subject in the several Schools was as noted below:-

	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.
Kudera.	16.	7.	5.
Malavalli.	20.	17.	5.
Grama.	13.	9.	-

The students of the 4th Year Class of the Primary School at Holenarasipur attended the Silk Farm at Holenarasipur for one hour a week for nature study.

There is an increasing demand for sericultural training in all the grades. It is necessary that this demand should be satisfied by organising a Central Sericultural School at Mysore in addition to the Practical Instruction Classes in all the Central Farms.

A syllabus for a two years course in sericulture has been furnished to the Educational Department for adoption in the S.S.L.C. Course and suitable proposals have been sent up for introducing

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ing in addition to the annual training re-
quired.

reading classes were conducted at Glenspey and
ta and 23 students were trained in reality in the
Domestic Basin. The owners of the Domestic Basins,
mary C. Sybbs Res. and S. Murphie constructed brace read-
ing classes with the technical and financial assistance
of the Agricultural Department. The training values are
reported to be working in the Domestic Basin competitions
at Glenspey, Sidlegrete, and Jasbore.

The Agricultural Classes extended to the Middle Schools
as Mulvelli and Ridgen were equally successfully during the
year. Students have taken up this subject in Sub 3rd and
4th year Classes. A similar class was started in the Middle
School at Crewe during the year, with the assistance of the
Queen District Board.

The number of students to have taken up the subject
in the several Schools was as under below:-

	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.
Jasbore.	16.	7.	0.
Mulvelli.	20.	11.	5.
Crewe.	15.	0.	-

The numbers of the 4th Year Class of the Primary Schools
at Holmesbridge extended the High Term at Lucasteapur for
one hour a week for nearly only.

There is an increasing demand for Agricultural Training
in all the Grades. It is necessary that this demand should
be satisfied by organising a General Agricultural Schools
Course in addition to the Practical Instructions Classes in
the Country Parts

Applications for two years scholarships have been
forwarded to the Agricultural Department for admission to the
B.A.C.O. Course and suitable candidates have been sent up for

KOLAR DISTRICT. -

1. Sidlaghatta.
2. Melur.
3. Kyalanur.

During the year the Societies prepared 45,766 Disease-free layings with the assistance of the Senior Sericultural Inspector for Co-operation as against 31,970 during the previous year. Of these 13,856 layings were reared as chawki in the Societies and distributed to members after the worms passed 2nd moult. The Societies obtained from Government grainages 6,500 layings of cross breeds and new races and thus distributed in all 52,266 layings among the members. The total out put of cocoons in the Societies during the year was 11,885 lbs. valued at Rs 6,874/-. Rearings out of the seed prepared at the Societies yielded good results. Seventeen rearing houses of the members were disinfected during the year. A number of these Societies purchased and stocked sericultural appliances for the use of the members. The Credit Co-operative Society at Kostur in Yelandur Taluk has been obtaining disease-free seed from Government Farms for distribution to the members. It is proposed to organise a separate Sericultural Society after the members gain experience.

The Societies are gaining in popularity on account of their usefulness to the members. Many villagers are coming forward to start these Societies. The existing staff for the work is found to be very inadequate as the Societies are distributed over a wide area and require immediate and constant technical advice. The work of the existing Societies has to be consolidated and expanded before new Societies are started and extra staff in this regard is very necessary till the Societies grow self reliant. The older Societies in Channapatna Taluk have been attending to all the preliminary work re' share collection, arrangements for grainage work, chawki rearing and distribution and depend upon the Department for the examination of moths and other technical help. These Societies have been serving as centres for the propagation of

improved

KOLAR DISTRICT. -

1. Siddlaghatta.
2. Kolar.
3. Kyalanur.

During the year the Societies operated Rs.7,00 Lindsay-free lavings with the assistance of the Senior Sovicultural Inspector for co-operation as against 31,970 during the previous year. Of these 13,855 lavings were reared on ongaki in the Societies and distributed to members after the worms passed 2nd moult. The Societies obtained from Government 6,800 layings of strong breeds from mulberry and the distributed in all 25,500 layings among the members. The total out put of cocoons in the Societies during the year was 11,869 lbs. valued at Rs.3,874/-. Rearing out of the seed prepared at the Societies yielded good results. Seventeen rearing houses of the members were disinfected during the year. A number of these Societies purchased and reeled out cultural requisites for the use of the members. The Credit Co-operative Society at Kolar in Mulbagal Taluk has been obtaining dividend-free seed from Government Farm for distribution to the members. It is proposed to organise a composite Sericultural Society after the members gain experience.

The Societies are gaining in popularity on account of their usefulness to the members. Many villagers are coming forward to start these Societies. The existing staff for the work in found to be very inadequate as the Societies are distributed over a wide area and requires liberal and commercial advice. The work of the existing Societies has to be consolidated and expanded before new Societies are started and extra staff in this regard is very necessary till the Societies now self reliant. The older Societies in Chamrajpatna Taluk have been attending to all the preliminary work for more collection, arrangements for exchange work, credit rearing and distribution and deposit upon the Department for the extinction of moths and other technical help. Three Societies are being served as centres for the propagation of

distribution to raiyats. Two aided grainages were started at Doddarayapet in Chamarajanagar Taluk and at Nogenahalli in Channapatna Taluk. They began work in June 1928 under the direct supervision of the Department and prepared and supplied 1,440 and 675 layings, respectively during the month. There is scope for starting and working a larger number of such grainages, as these aided grainages will not only give employment to a large number of educated young men but will enable the sericulturists to obtain good seed and satisfactory harvests.

SERICULTURAL CO-OPERATION. -

Five Sericultural Co-operative Societies were registered during the year, thus bringing the total number of Societies to 20 as against 15 at the end of the previous year; of these the Agrahar Co-operative Society in Chamarajanagar Taluk which was a Reeling Society consisting of silk reelers only took up during the year other sericultural activities as part of its sphere of work. All these Societies were working at the end of the year, of which 13 were working in full swing while in the rest the priliminary work of share collection, etc. was attended to. The 20 Societies have a membership of 364 persons and are distributed as below:-

BANGALORE DISTRICT.-

Channapatna and Closepet Taluks.

1. Kangalvarpet.
2. Talurpatna.
3. Nogenahalli.
4. Koledoddi.
5. Patlu.
6. Chekkere.
7. Kudlur.
8. Thimmasandra.
9. Closepet.

MYSORE DISTRICT. -

T. Narasipur & Chamarajanagar Taluks.

1. Kerohatti.
2. Lugur.
3. Hilasoge.
4. Kottegal.
5. Horalahalli.
6. Agrahara.
7. Ummattur.
8. Hegavadi.

distribution to raiyats. Two aided gramgas were started at Doddarayapet in Dharmarjamagar Taluk and 1 Agricultural in Channapatna Taluk. Hory bogan work in June 1928 under the direct supervision of the Department and prepared and supplied 1,000 and 675 layings, respectively during the month. There is scope for starting and working a larger number of such gramgas, as these aided gramgas will not only give employment to a large number of educated young men but will enable the agriculturists to obtain good and scientifically bred seeds.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

Five Agricultural Co-operative Societies were registered during the year, thus bringing the total number of Societies to 20 as against 15 at the end of the previous year. Of these the Agrahar Co-operative Society in Dharmarjamagar Taluk which was a Dwelling Society-cum-Lending-of milk received only took up during the year other agricultural activities as part of its sphere of work. All these Societies are working at the end of the year, of which 13 were working in full swing while in the rest the preliminary work of share collection, etc. was attended to. The 20 Societies have a membership of 364 persons and are distributed as follows:-

BANGALORE DISTRICT.-

Chamrajpet and Closepet Taluks.

1. Bangalvarpet.
2. Kalurpatna.
3. Konchalli.
4. Olcodadi.
5. Patlu.
6. Chelkere.
7. Kudlur.
8. Thimmasandra.
9. Closepet.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.-

T. Nelamangala Dharmarjamagar Taluk.

1. Kerlonatti.
2. Hugur.
3. Hilenoge.
4. Kotegal.
5. Koralamalli.
6. Agrahara.
7. Ummathur.
8. Hodavadi.

MOLAR

The demand for higher yielding cross breed layings was very great and attempts were made to meet the demand as far as possible. Altogether 2,19,818 cross breed layings were supplied during the year as against 1,65,313 layings during 1926-27. To facilitate work in regard to the preparation of cross breeds on a larger scale, cold storage plants were installed in the grainages at Mysore and Channapatna. These will be made use of during the current year after conducting experiments in the preservation of moths and eggs. An additional building for the grainage at Channapatna was also sanctioned and this building may be ready for occupation by the middle of the year 1928-29.

There were 132 selected seed rearers in Bidadi and Kunigal areas at the end of the year as against 75 at the end of June 1927. Those selected seed rearers were supplied with about 52,000 disease-free layings free of cost. The seed rearers put on the market about 74 lakhs of seed cocoons which were purchased for seed by Government Grainages and by private sericulturists. 14,510 disease-free layings which were sold in the Kunigal seed area to sericulturists yielded about 24 lakhs of seed cocoons and were all sold for seed. Thus, altogether 98 lakhs of seed cocoons were made available during the year. The staff set apart for seed campaign work was strengthened. Operatives have been posted to work at Bhairamangala in Bidadi area, Kuduru in Nagadi area, Huliyurdroog in Kunigal area and Chitnahalli in Gubbi area. About 42 rearing houses of the seed rearers in Bidadi area were disinfected through Departmental Agency. The seed rearers of the State met in a Conference at Bidadi in December 1927 and important resolutions for the improvement of seed work in the State were recorded on the occasion.

It is satisfactory that attention hitherto has been given to increase in quantity of seed cocoons raised by selected rearers.

/ILLE GRAINAGES. -

During the year, Government sanctioned certain concessions to induce intelligent and specially trained sericulturists to [illegible] work pointing to producing cellular seed for distribu-

Telegraphic Address: "INDUSCOM."

In reply please refer to
No. D4. 364/28-29

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Dated Bangalore, the 25th Aug. 1928

FROM

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHEB, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore (India).

To

N. Rama Rao Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to Government - Development Departments,
Bangalore.

SIR.

Subject - Report on Administration of the Sericultural Section of this Department for 27-28

With reference to your letter No.D.2397/I&C dated the 25th August 1928, I have the honour to forward herewith the Report, in triplicate, on the Administration of the Sericultural Department for 1927-28.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C Ranganatha Rao Saheb
DIRECTOR.

Encls.

RR-AKG.

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REPORT OF WORK DONE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE DURING THE YEAR 1927-28.

****

PERSONNEL. -

I was in charge of the Department during the period under report.

Mr. K. Shamsuddin Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture was awarded a Damodar Das Scholarship tenable for two years for higher study in sericulture and left for Japan in April 1928. Mr. E.S. Ramanath, Senior Sericultural Inspector, Kunigal was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture (~~SUB-PRO-TEM~~) and placed in charge of the Farm and Circle at Channapatna. Mr. M.H. Lakshmana Rao was appointed Senior Sericultural Inspector for Seed and Grainage Work (on probation) and was put in charge of the Farm and Circle at Kunigal.

EDUCATION. -

There was no regular School Course in any of the Farms but candidates were admitted to Head Quarters Institutions for practical training. About 50 students including one student from Cochin and one student from Hyderabad, Deccan, were under training in the Farms at Mysore, Channapatna, Kolar, Kunigal, and Babbur. 20 of these students received scholarships from the several District Boards, 15 received Government scholarships and the rest were volunteer students. 2 Graduate volunteer students finished their training and one Graduate joined the Mysore Farm as a volunteer, for ...ng in June 1928. 10 students were given training in ...la... technique. A short course training extending over ... in the Kunigal Farm with the Financial ...umkur District Board and five sericul-

... Central Farms at Channapatna

Ko...

Superintendent of Sericulture, Channapatna, toured for 112 days and visited 300 villages. The Senior Sericultural Inspector for Co-operation toured for 180 days and visited 70 villages. The staff of the other Farms toured constantly for propaganda work and did good work in close contact with the raiyats and the Local Bodies. Touring work of the Staff had to be curtailed during the latter half of the year in view of the limited allotment under Travelling Allowances.

CONCLUSION. -

The year has been very unfavourable for the expansion of the silk industry in the State. Unfavourable seasonal conditions, the continued dullness in the silk market, the import of large quantities of foreign silk, chiefly Chinese into India and the consequent slackness in the demand and fall in prices of Mysore Silk affected this industry adversely. It has been rather difficult to sell our charka silk in the markets which were till now consuming Mysore Silk only as those markets are now consuming better reeled though inferior foreign silks, which can be had at cheaper rates. To popularise Mysore Silk in Indian markets, it is necessary that we should produce silk at a lower cost and be able to put on the market large quantities of silk of standard sizes. In order to lower the cost of production, the cost of cocoons should be lowered, without seriously affecting the sericulturists. The following appear to be some of the methods by which this object can be achieved:-

1. Minimising the loss of crops due to bad seed.
2. Increasing the production of cocoons per acre of mulberry by the use of improved and higher yielding races of silk-worms.
3. Prevention of losses of crops due to ignorance and faulty rearing methods by teaching the people improved methods of rearing by practical demonstrations and intensive propaganda work.
4. Encouraging the raising of mulberry topes, so as to cut down the expenditure on mulberry gardens.

Increasing

Superintendent of Sericulture, Chamarajpet, toured for 12 days and visited 300 villages. The Senior Sericultural Inspector for Co-operation toured for 180 days and visited 70 villages. The staff of the other Farms toured occasionally for propaganda work and did good work in close contact with the raiyats and the Local Bodies. Touring work of the staff had to be curtailed during the latter half of the year in view of the limited allotment under Travelling Allowances.

CONCLUSION.-

The year has been very unfavourable for the encouragement of the silk industry in the State. Unfavourable economical conditions, the continued dullness in the silk markets, the import of large quantities of foreign silk, chiefly Chinese into India and the consequent slowness in the sales and dull in prices of Mysore Silk affected this industry adversely. It has been rather difficult to sell our cheriko silk in the markets which were till now consuming Mysore Silk only as these markets are now consuming better reeled though inferior foreign silks, which can be had at cheaper rates. To popularise Mysore Silk in Indian markets, it is necessary that we should produce silk at a lower cost and be able to put on the market large quantities of silk of standard sizes. In order to lower the cost of production, the cost of cocoons should be lowered, without sacrificing the agriculturists. The following appear to be some of the methods by which this object can be achieved:-

1. Minimising the loss of crops due to bad seed.
2. Increasing the production of cocoons per acre of mulberry by the use of improved and higher yielding races of silk-worms.
3. Prevention of losses of crops due to ignorance and faulty rearing methods by teaching the people improved methods of rearing by practical demonstrations and intensive propaganda work.
4. Encouraging the raising of mulberry crops, so as to cut down the expenditure on mulberry gardens.

Increasi-

5. Increasing the yield of leaf in mulberry gardens by the use of better varieties of mulberry, and manures.

All the above items of work are being attended to by the Sericultural Department, but a wider organisation and a larger staff is required to influence the sericulturists all over the State.

Our silk should be better reeled. Many of the wea[illegible] are purchasing foreign silks because they are better[illegible] consequently more easily handled in re-reeling and[illegible] It would not be difficult to induce silk consumers[illegible] to take to Mysore silk only in preference to fore[illegible] if our silk is better reeled and is made cheaper[illegible] already becoming difficult to find profitable ma[illegible] country charka silk. The reelers are slowly rea[illegible] advantages of reeling silk in the Mysore Domesti[illegible] Agencies for the sale of high grade Mysore silk [illegible] established in all important silk consuming centre[illegible] Arrangements should be made to assure the purchaser[illegible] the silk he purchases is of uniform quality. This ca[illegible] be done if all the silk produced in Mysore is tested in a[illegible] well equipped Silk Testing House and sent out of the Stat[illegible] with the certificate of the Testing House.

In the present unorganised state of the sericulturis[illegible] in the State, it will take some years before the above objects are achieved. In the meanwhile, there is every danger of the Mysore Silk Industry languishing if some amount of protection is not granted to our silk against t[illegible] foreign silks, which have been invading our traditional markets and are being sold even in the Mysore markets. Mysore produces about 60 per cent of the total quantity o[illegible] silk produced in India and Mysore silk industry supports about two lakhs of families in the State. Immediate protect[illegible] and a wider organisation for the improvement of the i[illegible]

6. Increasing the yield of local in mulberry grador
by the use of better varieties of mulberry, or
manures.

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Mysore produces about 60 per cent of the total quantity
silk produced in India and Mysore silk industry
about 1a-ha of families in the State. Immedia
and a wider organisation for the improvement

will help Mysore to maintain its position as the premier silk producing Country in India.

Superintendent of Sericulture,
in Mysore, Mysore.

Statement showing the area under mulberry in the several Districts of the State.

No.	Name of District.	1925-26. Acres.	Guntas.	1926-27. Acres.	Guntas.	1927-28. Acres.	Guntas.	Remarks.
1.	Mysore.	33,661	12.	35,621	4.	34,449	16.	
2.	Bangalore.	8,250	8.	9,219	4.	7,823	27.	
3.	Tumkur.	1,571	37.	1,638	30.	1,204	6.	
4.	Kolar.	5,441	25.	6,975	6.	6,700	15.	
5.	Kadur.	3	-	4	10.	-	-	
6.	Shimoga.	-	-	-	-	-	20.	
7.	Hassan.	3	-	12	10.	5	-	
8.	Chitaldrug.	5	-	12	20.	11	-	
	T o t a l.	48,936 ~~50,083~~	2 ~~14.~~	53,483 ~~54,083~~	4 ~~14.~~	50,194	4.	

Superintendent of Sericulture.

20

A. P. F. VI. G1]

SUBJECT.....

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Section Seri

File No. 38·28

Serial No. 2

No. D 2705/Sec

on copy of report

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

To The Supdt. Govt. Printing.

Date of issue 5/9/28

Signed by.....

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a report of work done in the Dept. of Agriculture during the year 1927 and to request that the same may be laid in type and kept in readiness for being bound with the Govt. Reports when they will be sent to you in due course. Proofs may be sent to this Dept. for scrutiny and ~~sanction~~ final approval over Thereof

List of enclosures.....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

W100-25—GPB—30,000—26-5-27

D 2705 D.C. 4/9

Copy to Dir. of Ag. for information and necessary action.

VS 4.9.28 Pr Secy

Issue & Submit. 21

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

...

Ser. 38-28-3

R e a d.-

Letter No. D_4-364-28 dated 1st September 1928 from the Director of Industries & Commerce forwarding the report on the working of the Sericultural Department during the year 1927-28.

...

ORDER NO. D-4521-80/.

Dated, 18/10/28. 1928.

R E C O R D E D.

Seasonal conditions and growth of mulberry.

The year was ~~very~~ unfavourable to the silk industry on account of adverse seasonal conditions and there was a ~~marked~~ fall in the area under mulberry from 53,483 acres last year to 50,194 acres in the year under review. Many people who planted mulberry during the previous year, but whose gardens did not come up well owing to failure of rains, are reported to have not replanted the gardens during the year under report. Mulberry topes were planted by Government Agency at Mugur, Kunigal, Channapatna, Kolar, Sidlaghatta and Nagamangala. With ~~a view to facilitate the~~ the object of providing a supply of ~~trees~~ saplings to sericulturists free of cost, nurseries were organised in the Government gardens at Mysore and Channapatna and about 1500 ~~trees~~ saplings were supplied to raiyats. Raiyats evinced great interest in sericulture

in the new areas in Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts. into Which it was introduced —

Government Grainages.

In view of the urgent necessity for developing the seed supply, Government sanctioned during the year an additional staff for increasing the output in Government grainages and as a result 6,84,727 disease free layings were prepared in Government grainages as against 5,12,664 in 1926-27. The work in this direction requires continuous and careful attention so that the Department may be able to supply an increasing proportion of the demand for disease free seed. There was a large demand for cross-bred layings during the year and 2,19,818 layings were supplied this year as against 1,65,313 during 1926-27. To further augment such supplies in the coming years, cold storage plants ~~were~~ were installed in the grainages at Mysore and Channapatna.

Government note with satisfaction that the number of seed rearers at the end of the year was 132 as against 75 at the end of the previous year and that there was an appreciable increase in the quantity of seed cocoons raised by them.

Aided Grainages.

In recognition of the importance of interesting persons ~~With a view to interest~~ qualified ~~private peo-~~ ple in seed production ~~manufacture~~ on scientific lines and enabling them to supplement the work of the Government grainages in meeting the increasing demand for disease free seed, Government sanctioned in their Order No.D.8848-9/Seri.27-2795 dated 27th February 1928, certain concessions to induce bonafide sericulturists to start aided grainages. It is reported that only two grainages were started, one at Doddara-

Doddarayapet in Chamarajanagar Taluk and another at Mogenhalli in Channapatna Taluk. Strenuous efforts should be made to bring into existence a larger number of aided grainages during the year 1928-29. ~~Government think there should be at least one for each important centre.~~ In this connection there should be one important rearing centre in each taluk served by its own aided grainages and Government desire that the Dept should keep this object in view and take all measures for its fulfilment as early as possible.

Sericultural Co-operation

Five Sericultural Co-operative Societies were registered during the year, raising the total number of such societies to 20. These societies prepared 45,766 disease free layings with the assistance of the Inspector, as against 31,970 during the previous year; they also got 6,500 layings of cross breeds and new races from Government grainages and thus distributed 52,266 layings among the members. ~~The number of these~~ Many of the societies purchased and stocked sericultural appliances for the use of the members. Government are pleased to note the good work done by ~~these~~ sericultural co-operative societies and are of opinion that the movement should be ~~stimulated to rapid progress.~~ expanded, and made to include in its scope all operations connected with sericulture. It would be an advantage if co-operative societies could be helped to take up improvements relating to Domestic Basins, and

The Director is requested to draw up a ~~regular~~ comprehensive programme of work for the Inspector for Sericultural Co-operation providing not only for expansion, but also for ~~and see that steady progress is maintained in this direction.~~ developments attention to important aspects such as those indicated above.

Experiments. ~~Important Experiments in~~ Silk worm breeding, and manurial experiments were carried on as usual in the Department. Paucity of staff has hitherto prevented much attention being paid ~~Much attention has not been devoted so far~~ to scientific work on ~~the~~ mulberry ~~plant and its~~ cultivation, and Government think that this line of investigation should now be taken up on a carefully con-

onsidered programme Government have since sanctioned the appointment of a Probationer with the necessary scientific qualifications to be in charge of these investigations, and they hope that after his period of training is over, he will be employed on this line of work.

The Government Silk Filature stopped working for about 3½ months during the year on account of the difficulty of securing good cocoons. There was an large accumulation of stock of silk at the Filature; and with a view to find a ready market therefor, arrangements were made with a throwing mill at Bangalore to twist and dye the silk for sale in Northern India. Orders have been recently issued sanctioning the expansion of the Filature by the addition of 10 basins of the "Domestic" - type.

Attention is also being paid to the general improvement of reeling throughout the State by means of propaganda, demonstrations, competitions and the introduction of efficient appliances. The Domestic Basin is gaining in popularity. To encourage the use of these basins more largely Government have sanctioned the sale of these basins on the hire purchase system and at cost price, Government bearing the overhead charges. A separate mechanic for the Department has also been sanctioned by Government to render free assistance to purchasers of the basins. But Government feel that the most important condition of improvement is the assurance of a ready sale for the higher grades of Mysore silk; and trust that the Director of Industries & Commerce will use his best endeavours to secure business connections in the principal silk manu-

Filature and reeling

consequently reported progress

at reasonable prices

It is understood that the difficulty of marketing the stock has been solved to a great extent, and that the silk produced is commanding a ready sale.

The Govt Dept is attending

(through out report) as could be wished, considering the importance of improving the quality of Mysore silk

and also

Govt feel that the best stimulus to would be some

to the silk merchants

Consuming

manufacturing centres of India. It is equally important that vigorous steps should be taken to push the local utilisation of well reeled Mysore silk. It should be possible to demonstrate in the Government Weaving Factory how such silk could be used to advantage, and efforts ~~may~~ should be made to interest local weavers to try it on their looms. It might be useful to create facilities to twist and dye silk in proximity to the reeling installations, by devising small twisting outfits, and sending out demonstrators. Government trust that the Director of Industries & Commerce will study these problems and submit proposals ~~to Government~~ for order.

Government are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the special interest taken by the District Board, Tumkur, in arranging for a short course training extending over 40 days in the Kunigal Farm, and ~~hope~~ trust that the other District Boards ~~concerned~~ will also arrange for similar courses during the current year.

The Sericultural Classes attached to the Middle Schools at Malavalli and Kuderu worked satisfactorily during the year. Facilities were afforded during the year for the training of students in reeling and 23 students were trained at Closepet and Sidlaghatta - at the private factories of Messrs: G.Subba Rao and S.Hempaiya and it is gratifying to note that the ~~trained~~ students have used their training to advantage.

Central Sericultural Association.

The Central Sericultural Association which was started last year suffered a great loss in the death of its ~~1st~~ first President- the late Mushir-ul-mulk Mir Humza Hussain. His place was taken by Mr.K.R.Srinivasa Iyengar retired Member of Council, and Government trust that under his guidance the work before the Association will be pushed with unabated vigour and enthusiasm.

Conclusion

The year under review

This was, on the whole, a trying period for Mysore sericulture, which in addition to the general depression of the silk trade, suffered from unfavourable seasonal conditions. The association of the Sericultural Department with the Department of Industries and Commerce was a source of strength in dealing with problems connected with the utilisation and manufacturing of silk, which are of special urgency at the present time. Government are glad to observe that in this, as in other directions such as seed production, the Department has shown appreciable progress.

Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

To

The Director of I. & C., in Mysore.
The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

TSS.

(3 copies of the Review and relevant Annual Reports)

27

App. F. VI G 10.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

G. O. No. D 45-21-8 Serı. 38-28-3 DATED 18th October 1928.

May this be

i. printed? yes.

ii. treated as a standing order? no

iii. published in the Gazette English Part? yes. 1107

iv. translated? ~~no~~ yes 16/10

v. placed at the disposal of the press? yes.

vi. published in the Gazette Kannada Part? ~~no~~ yes

Serı. & Agrl. Department.

Reviews the Administration Report of the ——— during 1927-28.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
6 NOV. 1928
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE DURING THE YEAR 1927-28.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON.

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 4521-80—Seri. 38-28-3, dated 18th October 1928.

Sericultural Department.

Reviews the Administration Report of the —— for the year 1927-28.

READ—

Letter No. D.4-364-28 dated 1st September 1928, from the Director of Industries and Commerce forwarding the report on the working of the Sericultural Department during the year 1927-28.

ORDER No. D. 4521-80—SERI. 38-28-3, DATED 18TH OCTOBER 1928.

Recorded.

Seasonal conditions and growth of Mulberry.—The year was unfavourable to the Silk Industry on account of adverse seasonal conditions and there was a fall in the area under Mulberry from 53,483 acres last year to 50,194 acres in the year under review. Many people who planted Mulberry during the previous year, but whose gardens did not come up well owing to failure of rains, are reported to have not re-planted the gardens during the year under report. Mulberry topes were planted by Government Agency at Mugur, Kunigal, Channapatna, Kolar, Sidlaghatta and Nagamangala. With the object of providing a supply of saplings to sericulturists free of cost, nurseries were organised in the Government gardens at Mysore and Channapatna and about 1,500 saplings were supplied to raiyats. Raiyats evinced great interest in sericulture in the new areas in Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts into which it was introduced.

Government Grainages.—In view of the urgent necessity for developing the seed supply, Government sanctioned during the year an additional staff for increasing the output in Government grainages and as a result 6,84,727 disease free layings were prepared in Government grainages as against 5,12,664 in 1926-27. The work in this direction requires continuous and careful attention so that the Department may be able to supply an increasing proportion of the demand for disease free seed. There was a large demand for cross-bred layings during the year and 2,19,818 layings were supplied this year as against 1,65,313 during 1926-27. To further augment such supplies in the coming years, cold storage plant was installed in the grainages at Mysore and Channapatna.

Government note with satisfaction that the number of seed rearers at the end of the year was 132 as against 75 at the end of the previous year and that there was an appreciable increase in the quantity of seed cocoons raised by them.

Aided Grainages.—In recognition of the importance of interesting qualified persons in seed production on scientific lines and enabling them to supplement the work of the Government grainages in meeting the increasing demand for disease free seed, Government sanctioned, in their Order No. D. 8848-9—Seri. 27-27-5, dated 27th February 1928, certain concessions to induce *bona fide* sericulturists to start aided grainages. It is reported that only two grainages were started, one at Dodda-rayapet in Chamrajnagar Taluk and another at Mogenhalli in Channapatna Taluk. Strenuous efforts should be made to bring into existence a larger number of aided grainages during the year 1928-29. In course of time, there should be no important rearing centre, unserved by its own aided grainage and Government desire that the Department should keep this object in view and take all measures for its fulfilment as early as possible.

No. D. 4521-80—SERI. 38-28-3, DATED 18TH OCTOBER 1928.

Sericultural Co-operation.—Five Sericultural Co-operative Societies were registered during the year, raising the total number of such societies to twenty. These societies prepared 45,766 disease free layings with the assistance of the Inspector, as against 31,970 during the previous year; they also got 6,500 layings of cross breeds and new races from Government grainages and thus distributed 52,266 layings among the members. Many of the societies purchased and stocked sericultural appliances for the use of the members. Government are pleased to note the good work done by Sericultural Co-operative Societies and are of opinion that the movement should be expanded, and made to include in its scope all operations connected with sericulture. It would be an advantage if co-operative societies could be helped to take up reeling with domestic basins, and the improvement of silk waste.

The Director is requested to draw up a comprehensive programme of work for the Inspector for Sericultural Co-operation, providing not only for expansion, but also for development of important aspects such as those indicated above.

Experiments.—Silk worm breeding, and manurial experiments, were carried on as usual in the Department. Paucity of staff has hitherto prevented much attention being paid to scientific work on Mulberry cultivation. Government have since sanctioned the appointment of an officer with the necessary scientific qualifications to be in charge of these investigations, and they hope that after his period of training is over, he will be employed on this line of work according to a carefully prepared programme.

Filature and Reeling.—The Government Silk Filature stopped working for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ months during the year on account of the difficulty of securing good cocoons at reasonable prices. There was an accumulation of stock of silk at the filature, and with a view to find a market therefor, arrangements were made with a throwing mill at Bangalore, to twist and dye the silk for sale in Northern India. It is understood that the difficulty of marketing the stock has been solved to a great extent, and that the silk produced is commanding a ready sale. Orders have been recently issued sanctioning the expansion of the filature by the addition of ten basins of the "Mysore Domestic" type.

The Sericultural Department is attending to the general improvement of reeling throughout the State by means of propaganda, demonstrations, competitions and the introduction of efficient appliances. The Domestic Basin is gaining in popularity, though not as rapidly as could be wished, considering the urgent importance of improving the quality of Mysore Silk. To encourage the use of these basins more largely, Government have sanctioned the sale of these basins on the hire purchase system and at cost price, and also provided a separate mechanic to render free assistance to purchasers. But Government feel that the best stimulus to improvement would be some assurance of a ready sale for the higher grades of Mysore silk, and they trust that the Director of Industries and Commerce will use his best endeavours to secure to silk merchants business connections in the principal silk consuming centres of India. It is equally important that vigorous steps should be taken to push the local utilisation of well reeled Mysore silk. It should be possible to demonstrate in the Government Weaving Factory how such silk could be used to advantage, and efforts should be made to interest local weavers to try it on their looms. It might be useful to create facilities to twist and dye silk in proximity to the reeling installations, by devising small twisting outfits, and sending out demonstrators. Government trust that the Director of Industries and Commerce will study these problems and submit proposals for orders.

Government are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the special interest taken by the District Board, Tumkur, in arranging for a short course training extending over 40 days in the Kunigal Farm, and trust that the other District Boards will also arrange for similar courses during the current year.

The Sericultural Classes attached to the Middle Schools at Malvalli and Kuderu worked satisfactorily during the year. Facilities were afforded during the year for the training of students in reeling and 23 students were trained at Closepet and Sidlaghatta at the private factories of Messrs. G. Subba Rao and S. Hampaiya and it is gratifying to note that the students have used their training to advantage.

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Central Sericultural Association.—The Central Sericultural Association which was started last year suffered a great loss in the death of its first President, the late Mushir-ul-mulk Mir Hamza Hussain. His place was taken by Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Retired Member of Council, and Government trust that under his guidance, the work before the Association will be pushed with unabated vigour and enthusiasm.

Conclusion.—The year under review was on the whole a trying period for Mysore Sericulture, which in addition to the general depression of the silk trade, suffered from unfavourable seasonal conditions. The association of the Sericultural Department with the Department of Industries and Commerce was a source of strength in dealing with problems connected with the utilisation and manufacturing of silk, which are of special urgency at the present time. Government are glad to observe that, in this, as in other directions such as seed production, the Department has shown appreciable progress.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

To—The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. K.

W D 1307—GPB—660—29-10-28.

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE DURING THE YEAR 1927-28.

Personnel.—I was in charge of the Department during the period under report.

Mr. K. Shamsuddin Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture, was awarded a Damodar Das scholarship tenable for two years for higher study in Sericulture and left for Japan in April 1928. Mr. E. S. Ramanath, Senior Sericultural Inspector, Kunigal, was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture (*sub-pro-tem*) and placed in charge of the Farm and Circle at Channapatna. Mr. M. H. Lakshmana Rao, was appointed Senior Sericultural Inspector for Seed and Grainage Work (on probation) and was put in charge of the Farm and Circle at Kunigal.

Education.—There was no regular School Course in any of the Farms, but candidates were admitted to headquarters Institutions for practical training. About 50 students including one student from Cochin and one student from Hyderabad, Deccan, were under training in the Farms at Mysore, Channapatna, Kolar, Kunigal and Babbur. Twenty of these students received scholarships from the several District Boards, 15 received Government scholarships and the rest were volunteer students. Two Graduate volunteer students finished their training and one Graduate joined the Mysore Farm as a volunteer, for training in June 1928. Ten students were given training in Filature technique. A short course training extending over 40 days was held in the Kunigal Farm with the financial assistance of the Tumkur District Board and five Sericulturists were trained.

The students in the Central Farms at Channapatna and Kolar were given training in reeling with the help of the Domestic Basin, in addition to the usual training in rearing and grainage work.

Two reeling classes were conducted at Closepet and Sidlaghatta and 23 students were trained in reeling in the Mysore Domestic Basin. The owners of the Domestic Basins, Messrs. G. Subba Rao and S. Hampaiya conducted these reeling classes with the technical and financial assistance of the Sericultural Department. The trained reelers are reported to be working in the Domestic Basin Establishments at Closepet, Sidlaghatta and Hoskere.

The Sericultural Classes attached to the Middle Schools at Malvalli and Kuderu worked satisfactorily during the year. Students have taken up this subject in 2nd, 3rd and 4th Year Classes. A similar class was started in the Middle School at Grama during the year, with the assistance of the Hassan District Board.

The number of students who have taken up this subject in the several schools was as noted below:—

	2nd year	3rd year	4th year.
Kuderu	16	7	5
Malvalli	20	17	5
Grama	13	9	...

The students of the 4th Year Class of the Primary School at Hole-Narsipur attended the Silk Farm at Hole-Narsipur for one hour a week for Nature Study.

There is an increasing demand for sericultural training in all the grades. It is necessary that this demand should be satisfied by organising a Central Sericultural School at Mysore, in addition to the Practical Instruction Classes in all the Central Farms.

A syllabus for a two-year course in Sericulture has been furnished to the Educational Department for adoption in the S. S. L. C. Course and suitable proposals have been sent up for introducing this subject in the High Schools at Mysore and Channapatna.

Lectures on Sericulture were delivered in connection with the Co-operative Training Classes at Mysore and the Village Panchayet Inspectors' Classes at Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur.

Expansion.—The year has been very unfavourable for the expansion of the silk industry. A statement showing the area under mulberry in the several districts during the last three years has been prepared from the information supplied by the Amildars of the several taluks and appended. It is seen that the total area under mulberry in the State has diminished by about 3,000 acres during the year under report, mainly due to unfavourable seasonal conditions. Very few people are reported to have uprooted mulberry, but many people who planted mulberry during the previous year but whose gradens did not come up well due to failure of rains are reported to have not replanted the gardens during the year under report. The Department directed its activities towards preventing further reduction in the area under mulberry cultivation. Propaganda work aiming at the establishment of the industry on a firm basis was taken up by the Department in close co-operation with the Local Boards the Village Panchayets and the Co-operative Societies.

The raiyats of the new areas of Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts evinced keen interest in taking to Sericulture. Possibilities of introducing Sericulture in Honnali Taluk and of extending it in Channagiri Taluk were investigated.

In all about 60 cart-loads of mulberry cuttings were supplied to raiyats to lay out new gardens. Departmental assistance in regard to planting, rearing, reeling and marketing were freely made available in all new areas.

Mulberry Topes.—Steps were taken to raise demonstration mulberry topes on Government land and to encourage private sericulturists to raise topes on their own land. The Department planted topes at Mugur, Kunigal, Channapatna, Kolar and Sidlaghatta. A small tope was planted at Nagamangala by the Amildar of the Taluk near the Taluk Office. The Municipal Council at Mugur planted a mulberry avenue on the Mugur Tank Bund. Private sericulturists at Mugur, Mysore and Channapatna were induced to raise mulberry topes. Lands for raising Government topes in Chamrajnagar, Nagamangala, Kunigal and Closepet Taluks were selected and the Revenue authorities have been requested to place the lands at the disposal of the Sericultural Department. The Sericulturists at Hebbur are very eager to raise topes if proper lands are given to them. Recommendations have been sent up to the Deputy Commissioner to grant the necessary lands out of Amrut Mahal kavals surrendered by the Amrut Mahal Department. To facilitate the supply of trees to sericulturists free of cost, nurseries have been prepared in the Government Gardens at Mysore and Channapatna, where about 3,000 trees have been raised. About 1,500 trees were supplied to raiyats for planting during the year by the Farms at Mysore and Channapatna.

Seed Supply.—During the year, Government sanctioned additional staff for increasing the out-put in Government Grainages as a result of which the Government Grainages prepared 684,727 disease-free layings as against 512,664 in 1926-27.

Details for the preparation are as follows:—

No.	Name of Grainage	Number prepared	Remarks
1	Channapatna	357,493	Of which 196,228 were cross breed layings.
2	Mysore	193,693	Of which 23,197 were cross breed layings.
3	Kunigal	78,261	
4	Kolar	55,280	Of which 393 were cross breed layings.
	Total ...	684,727	Of which 219,818 were cross breed layings.

The demand for higher yielding cross breed layings was very great and attempts were made to meet the demand as far as possible. Altogether 219,818 cross breed layings were supplied during the year as against 165,313 layings during 1926-27. To facilitate work in regard to the preparation of cross breeds on a larger scale, cold storage plants were installed in the grainages at Mysore and Channapatna. These will be made use of during the current year after conducting

experiments in the preservation of moths and eggs. An additional building for the grainage at Channapatna was also sanctioned and this building may be ready for occupation by the middle of the year 1928-29.

There were 132 selected seed rearers in Bidadi and Kunigal areas at the end of the year as against 75 at the end of June 1927. These selected seed rearers were supplied with about 52,000 disease-free layings free of cost. The seed rearers put on the market about 74 lakhs of seed cocoons which were purchased for seed by Government Grainages and by private sericulturists. Fourteen thousand five hundred and ten disease-free layings which were sold in the Kunigal seed area to sericulturists yielded about 24 lakhs of seed cocoons and were all sold for seed. Thus, altogether 98 lakhs of seed cocoons were made available during the year. The staff set apart for seed Campaign work was strengthened. Operatives have been posted to work at Bhairamangala in Bidadi area, Kuduru in Magadi area, Huliyurdurg in Kunigal area and Chitnahalli in Gubbi area. About 42 rearing houses of the seed rearers in Bidadi area were disinfected through Departmental Agency. The seed rearers of the State met in a Conference at Bidadi in December 1927 and important resolutions for the improvement of seed work in the State were recorded on the occasion.

Aided Grainages.—During the year, Government sanctioned certain concessions to induce intelligent and specially trained sericulturists to start and work grainages producing cellular seed for distribution to raiyats. Two aided grainages were started at Doddarayapet in Chamrajnagar Taluk and at Mogenahalli in Channapatna Taluk. They began work in June 1928, under the direct supervision of the Department and prepared and supplied 1,440 and 675 layings, respectively during the month. There is scope for starting and working a larger number of such grainages, as these aided grainages will not only give employment to a large number of educated young men but will enable the sericulturists to obtain good seed and satisfactory harvests.

Sericultural Co-operation.—Five Sericultural Co-operative Societies were registered during the year, thus bringing the total number of societies to 20 as against 15 at the end of the previous year; of these, the Agrahar Co-operative Society in Chamrajnagar Taluk which was a Reeling Society consisting of silk reelers only took up during the year other sericultural activities as part of its sphere of work. All these societies were working at the end of the year, of which 13 were working in full swing while in the rest the preliminary work of share collection, etc., was attended to. The 20 societies have a membership of 364 persons and are distributed as below :—

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Channapatna and Closepet Taluks.

1. Mangalvarpet
2. Malurpatna
3. Mogenahalli
4. Moledoddi
5. Patlu
6. Chekkere
7. Kudlur
8. Thimmasandra
9. Closepet

MYSORE DISTRICT.

T.-Narsipur and Chamrajnagar Taluks.

1. Kerohatti
2. Mugur
3. Nilasoge
4. Kottegal
5. Horalahalli
6. Agrahara
7. Ummattur
8. Heggavadi

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Sidlaghatta
2. Melur
3. Kyalanur

During the year the societies prepared 45,766 disease-free layings with the assistance of the Senior Sericultural Inspector for co-operation as against 31,970 during the previous year. Of these 13,856 layings were reared as chawki in the societies and distributed to members after the worms passed 2nd moult. The societies obtained from Government Grainages 6,500 layings of cross breeds and

new races and thus distributed in all 52,266 layings among the members. The total out-put of cocoons in the societies during the year was 11,885 lbs. valued at Rs. 6,874. Rearings out of the seed prepared at the societies yielded good results. Seventeen rearing houses of the members were disinfected during the year. A number of these societies purchased and stocked sericultural appliances for the use of the members The Credit Co-operative Society at Kestur in Yelandur Taluk has been obtaining disease-free seed from Government Farms for distribution to the members. It is proposed to organise a separate Sericultural Society after the members gain experience.

The societies are gaining in popularity on account of their usefulness to the members. Many villagers are coming forward to start these societies. The existing staff for the work is found to be very inadequate as the societies are distributed over a wide area and require immediate and constant technical advice. The work of the existing societies has to be consolidated and expanded before new societies are started and extra staff in this regard is very necessary till the societies grow self reliant. The older societies in Channapatna Taluk have been attending to all the preliminary work, *re* share collection, arrangements for grainage work, chawki rearing and distribution and depend upon the Department for the examination of moths and other technical help. These societies have been serving as centres for the propagation of improved methods of rearing and mulberry cultivation and have been wielding a lot of influence on the sericulturists in the locality.

Sericultural Loans.—The allotment placed at the disposal of the Department was Rs. 12,000. Loans to the extent of Rs. 9,330 were sanctioned during the year, and Rs 7,725 were actually disbursed. A total sum of Rs. 2,464-8-5 was recovered from the loan-holders towards the instalments due by them and remitted to the treasury during the year. The following statements give details :—

1. Loans sanctioned by Government.

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Number of loans sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Remarks
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bangalore ...	Bangalore ...	1	1,000	...	...	*
		Total ...	1	1,000	...	...	

* Sanctioned in G. O. No. D. 8662-3—Seri. 76-27-2, dated 28th February 1928.

2. Loans sanctioned by the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.

				Rs.	Rs.		
1	Bangalore ...	Bangalore ...	...	...	1,000	...	
2	Mysore ...	Chamrajnagar ...	1	1,000	...	...	
3	Do ...	Mandya ...	1	1,000	500	..	
		Total ...	2	2,000	1,500	...	

3. Recoveries made out of the loans sanctioned by the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore.

						Rs. a. p.	
1	Bangalore ...	Nelamangala ...	...	...	...	290 7 4	
2	Mysore ...	Mysore ...	...	...	...	139 11 2	
3	Do ...	Mandya ...	...	...	...	249 10 3	
		Total ...	...	...	...	679 12 9	

4. Loans sanctioned by the Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore, Mysore.

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Number of loans sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount recovered	Remarks
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bangalore ...	Channapatna ...	6	925	1,150	398 2 5	
2	Do ...	Devanhalli ...	...	...	...	59 6 0	
3	Do ...	Dodballapur ...	1	500	250	...	
4	Do ...	Hoskote ...	2	300	200	...	
5	Do ...	Closepet ...	6	960	805	59 6 0	
6	Do ...	Anekal ...	2	400	200	...	
7	Do ...	Kankanhalli ...	...	...	...	100 0 0	
8	Mysore ...	Mysore ...	...	...	...	105 10 0	
9	Do ...	T.-Narsipur ...	3	600	800	390 10 5	
10	Do ...	Chamrajnagar ...	3	700	200	...	
11	Do ...	Gundlupet ...	...	...	200	55 0 0	
12	Do ...	Krishnarajpete...	...	...	...	41 15 3	
13	Do ...	Nagamangala ...	...	...	...	124 1 4	
14	Do ...	Malvalli ...	...	...	250	50 0 0	
15	Hassan ...	Arkalgud ...	1	50	50	...	
16	Tumkur ...	Tumkur ...	1	100	350	89 0 10	
17	Do ...	Kunigal ...	7	1,045	1,045	112 1 3	
18	Kolar ...	Kolar ...	...	...	...	120 10 3	
19	Do ...	Sidlaghatta ...	2	750	725	...	
20	Do ...	Bowringpet ...	...	...	...	35 5 0	
21	Do ...	Mulbagal ...	...	...	...	43 6 11	
		Total ...	34	6,330	6,225	1,784 11 8	
		Grand Total ...	37	9,330	7,725	2,464 8 5	

Experiments.—The important silk-worm breeding experiments in progress in the preceding year were continued in the Central Farms at Mysore and Channapatna.

Eggs of new races were obtained from the Canton Xian College and these are being reared to ascertain their suitability to the Mysore climate.

Mulberry seeds from Canton were obtained and seedlings have been prepared.

Seedlings have been raised from seeds of local mulberry.

Manurial experiments were conducted in the mulberry gardens at Mysore and Channapatna.

Japanese, Chinese and Philliphine varieties of mulberry have been planted in the Government Farms at Mysore, Channapatna and Kunigal.

At the request of the Forest Department, Tassar seed cocoons were obtained from Bihar and Orissa and two rearings were conducted in the Mysore Farm and one rearing on "Matti" trees in the Bhandipur Forest. This work will be continued on a larger scale during 1928-29.

Steps have been taken to obtain fresh silk-worm seeds from Japan and Italy.

Propaganda with the assistance of Village Panchayets and Local Bodies.—Special staff was deputed for propaganda work in the Mysore District and in the seed areas of Bidadi and Kunigal. The staff on this work in Mysore District toured round 225 villages, and distributed about 1½ lakhs of disease-free layings to panchayets and individual rearers. They paid on an average 2 visits to each panchayet and encouraged the panchayets to take up sericultural work as part of their sphere of activities. Crops harvested by the raiyats with the technical advice of the departmental staff have been very successful. This has increased the demand for disease-free seed. As a result of propaganda work in the seed areas the number of seed rearers was increased from 75 to 132. A systematic inspection of rearings conducted by the seed rearers was arranged with the result that the seed produced and sold by them gave entire satisfaction to the purchasers. The disinfection campaigns conducted during the previous years clearly demonstrated to the raiyats the advantages of having the rearing rooms disinfected periodically. During the year under report, a large number of rearing houses in Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts were got disinfected through the Departmental Agency to eliminate pebrine.

All the District Boards took great interest n sericultural work in their districts and co-operated with the Department in all branches of its activities. They deputed deserving students for undergoing sericultural training in Government Farms. In places where mulberry cultivation was newly taken up, the District Boards arranged for the distribution of mulberry cuttings free of cost. Poor and deserving raiyats were in certain cases supplied with rearing appliances free of cost. The Village Panchayets and Sericultural Co-operative Societies who stocked rearing appliances for the use of the raiyats of the locality were given money grants.

The Shimoga District Board agreed to provide funds for starting an Experimental Silk Farm in Honnali Taluk for the convenience of intending sericulturists in Shimoga District.

With the co-operation of the respective District Boards the sericulturists of the districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur arranged for District Sericultural Conferences, which enabled sericulturists to meet together and decide to put forth organised effort for the development of the silk industry in those localities. The sericulturists of the whole State met for the first time in the First Provincial Sericultural Conference held at Channapatna at the instance of the Bangalore District Board. Many important resolutions for the improvement of the industry in the State were passed at the Conference.

Filature and Reeling.—Ten students were trained in reeling technique in the Government Silk Filature at Mysore. Twenty-three students were trained in reeling in the Mysore Domestic Basin in the reeling classes conducted at Closepet and Sidlaghatta. Students in the Central Farms at Channapatna and Kolar were given training in reeling in the Domestic Basin.

The filature had to stop work for about 3½ months during the year for want of good reeling cocoons at reasonable prices. During the period it worked, it produced 3,040 lbs. of silk and 2,062 lbs. of silk waste. All possible steps were taken to reduce the cost of production of silk and keeping it well within realisable prices. There was a fall in silk prices during the year on account of the large imports of cheap foreign silks and filature silk could not be sold readily. Filature silk twisted and dyed and in a condition ready for the loom was found to sell easily; arrangements were therefore made with a Throwing Mill at Bangalore to twist and dye filature silk and arrange for its sale in Northern India. A large quantity of filature silk was sold, twisted and dyed. It is reported that Mysore filature silk has become very popular in the markets at Surat and Belgaum. Negotiations were in progress at the end of the year to secure Agents at Calcutta to purchase nearly 320 lbs. of filature silk every month during the current year at a reasonable price. The filature could not be expanded by the addition of ten domestic basins due to the unfavourable conditions in the Indian Silk Market.

The depression in the silk markets greatly affected the price of Mysore silk produced in the country charka. Vigorous propaganda work was conducted by the Department to demonstrate the usefulness of the Mysore Domestic Basins. Altogether 14 reeling demonstrations with the Mysore Domestic Basin were arranged in important reeling centres, of which those at Mysore, Madras, Channapatna and Sidlaghatta were with five basin units. Four sets of five basin units were working during the year and one set of 5 basins was newly installed. Orders were booked for three sets of five basin units. Two single basin units were supplied, one to Assam and the other to a raiyat at Singasandra in Kankanhalli Taluk. To encourage the use of domestic basins, Government sanctioned the sale of domestic basins on hire purchase system and arranged to sell the basins at cost price, Government bearing the over-head charges. A separate mechanic was appointed for rendering free assistance to purchasers of domestic basins for a year after their purchase in the matter of repairs and examination. The domestic basin owners who worked the basins during the year availed of this concession whenever necessary.

Improvement of silk reeling in the State on sound lines is absolutely necessary, if Mysore silk has to compete successfully with foreign silks and rise above the plane of competition with "Rayon" and this improvement should begin with organised effort on the part of the sericulturists in silk centres. It is hoped that proper reeling organisations will be formed in important reeling centres and propaganda for popularising the domestic basins conducted through them.

General.—The work of the Central Silk Association began during the year. Altogether five Executive Committee meetings and two Sub-Committee meetings were held. After the sad demise of the first President, Mushir-ul-Mulk Mir Hamza Hussein Saheb, Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, retired First Member of Council was duly elected the President of the Association in April 1928. Arrangements were in hand to enlist members for the Association in large numbers. Steps have been taken to get the Association Registered. The Superintendent of Sericulture was permitted to work as Honorary Secretary of the Association, in addition to his other duties from May 1928, when Mr. K. Shamsuddin Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture and Honorary Secretary of the Association left for Japan.

The Sericultural work started by the 16 Adikarnatakas of Biledevalaya in Kunigal Taluk on the one acre of land given to them freely by the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur District was satisfactory during the year. Due to failure of rains they were not able to raise many crops but the crops taken were all used for seed. The Revenue Authorities have been requested to give them more land for developing their work.

The Adikarnatakas of Siravara were also given lands but could not take up work during the year on account of unfavourable seasonal conditions.

In addition to the above help, the Adikarnatakas were given about 35,100. disease-free layings at half rates by Government Grainages.

Government sanctioned the working of the Silk Re-reeling and Twisting School at Channapatana for a year during 1927-28 by Mr. F. M. Abdul Quddus of Channapatna. The school started work on 8th August 1927. Mr. F. M. Abdul Quddus trained 120 students at the rate of 30 students for each quarter. The school is reported to have served a useful purpose in the locality as nearly half of the students trained in the school are reported to have been earning about three to four annas a day by working for a few hours in their houses.

A Kannada Bulletin on Village Panchayets and Sericulture and an English Bulletin on " Mysore Domestic Basins " were issued by the Department and widely circulated.

Information Regarding the prevailing rates for several kinds of silk in the Bangalore Market was obtained and sent to the vernacular papers who kindly published the information every week.

The weavers of Dodballapur, Anekal and Bangalore were induced to use filature and domestic basin silks. Samples of filature and domestic basin silks were sent to the weavers at Molakalmuru, but they were not in a position to buy this silk in preference to cheap silks.

The Board of Industries and Commerce appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the question of the present condition and the future prospects of the silk industry in the State. The Committee have been conducting enquiries.

The report of the Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture in charge of Reeling and Filature who had been deputed to study the silk markets in Northern India has been submitted to Government.

Mr. F. M. Abdul Quddus of Channapatna made a further gift of two acres of land to the Government Silk Farm, Channapatna. Mr. Siddegowda of Mogenahalli constructed a building for the location of the Government Silk Farm at Mogenahalli and gave this building and one acre of land for the mulberry garden, free, for a period of five years.

Government ordered the transfer of the Government Silk Farm at Kerohatti to Mugur in T.-Narsipur Taluk, as the latter was more centrally situated. The Silk Farm building at Kerohatti with its surrounding land was sold to the Village Panchayets of Kerohatti and Kethahalli for locating a school. The mulberry Garden at Mugur has been planted and a suitable building for the Farm has been selected. The Farm will be shifted as soon as the building at Mugur is ready for occupation.

The old Reeling School building at Santhemarahalli was sold to the Education Department.

Financial.—The total expenditure and receipts were as noted below :—

	Rs.	
Expenditure	89,760	
Receipts	9,635	(This includes Rs. 900 recovered from Mr. C. M. Garudachar.)

Of the total expenditure, Rs. 46,930 have been spent on salaries and Rs. 10,630 on travelling allowance, and Rs. 23,000 on the maintenance of Farms, purchase of manure, and seed cocoons, rent on lands and buildings, etc.

The total amount of money drawn from the treasuries and spent on grainage work has been Rs. 6,625 and the grainages have remitted to the treasury about Rs. 5,845 excluding the free supply of layings to Government Farms in the State, to the seed reares and at half cost to Adikarnatakas to the total value of Rs. 982.

The Government Farms in the State reared 21,426 disease-free layings during the year and produced 7,552 lbs. of cocoons, of which 2,068 lbs. were used for seed. The value of the cocoons produced came to about Rs. 4,000. All the gardens suffered for want of adequate irrigational facilities.

Tours.—I toured for 146 days during the year. The Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture in charge of Reeling and Filature toured for 93 days. The Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture, Channapatna, toured for 112 days and visited 300 villages. The Senior Sericultural Inspector for Co-operation toured for 180 days and visited 70 villages. The staff of the other farms toured constantly for propaganda work and did good work in close contact with the raiyats and the Local Bodies. Touring work of the staff had to be curtailed during the latter half of the year in view of the limited allotment under travelling allowances.

Conclusion.—The year has been very unfavourable for the expansion of the silk industry in the State. Unfavourable seasonal conditions, the continued dullness in the silk market, the import of large quantities of foreign silk, chiefly Chinese, into India and the consequent slackness in the demand and fall in prices of Mysore silk affected this industry adversely. It has been rather difficult to sell our charaka silk in the markets which were till now consuming Mysore silk only as these markets are now consuming better reeled though inferior foreign silks, which can be had at cheaper rates. To popularise Mysore silk in Indian Markets, it is necessary that we should produce silk at a lower cost and be able to put on the market large quantities of silk of standard sizes. In order to lower the cost of production, the cost of cocoons should be lowered, without seriously affecting the sericulturists. The following appear to be some of the methods by which this object can be achieved :—

1. Minimising the loss of crops due to bad seed.
2. Increasing the production of cocoons per acre of mulberry by the use of improved and higher yielding races of silk-worms.
3. Prevention of losses of crops due to ignorance and faulty rearing methods by teaching the people improved methods of rearing by practical demonstrations and intensive propaganda work.
4. Encouraging the raising of mulberry topes, so as to cut down the expenditure on mulberry gardens.
5. Increasing the yield of leaf in mulberry gardens by the use of better varieties of mulberry and manures.

All the above items of work are being attended to by the Sericultural Department, but a wider organisation and a larger staff is required to influence the sericulturists all over the State.

Our silk should be better reeled. Many of the weavers are purchasing foreign silks because they are better reeled, consequently more easily handled in re-reeling and twisting. It would not be difficult to induce silk consumers in India to take to Mysore silk only in preference to foreign silks if our silk is better reeled and is made cheaper. It is already becoming difficult to find profitable markets for country charaka silk. The reelers are slowly realising the advantages of reeling silk in the Mysore Domestic Basins. Agencies for the sale of high grade Mysore silk should be established in all important silk consuming centres in India. Arrangements should be made to assure the purchaser that all the silk he purchases is of uniform

quality. This can only be done if all the silk produced in Mysore is tested in a well equipped Silk Testing House and sent out of the State with the certificate of the Testing House.

In the present unorganised state of the sericulturists in the State, it will take some years before the above objects are achieved. In the meanwhile, there is every danger of the Mysore Silk Industry languishing if some amount of protection is not granted to our silk against the foreign silks, which have been invading our traditional markets and are being sold even in the Mysore Markets. Mysore produces about 60 per cent of the total quantity of silk produced in India and Mysore Silk Industry supports about two lakhs of families in the State. Immediate protection and a wider organisation for the improvement of the industry will help Mysore to maintain its position as the premier silk producing country in India.

H. S. GOVINDA RAO,
Superintendent of Sericulture, in Mysore.

Statement showing the area under mulberry in the several districts of the State.

No.	Name of district	1925–26 Acres	1925–26 Guntas	1926–27 Acres	1926–27 Guntas	1927–28 Acres	1927–28 Guntas	Remarks
1	Mysore ...	33,661	12	35,621	4	34,449	16	
2	Bangalore	8,250	8	9,219	4	7,823	27	
3	Tumkur	1,571	37	1,638	30	1,204	6	
4	Kolar	5,441	25	6,975	6	6,700	15	
5	Kadur	3	..	4	10	..	..	
6	Shimoga	...	...	...	..	...	20	
7	Hassan	3	..	12	10	5	..	
8	Chitaldrug	5	..	12	20	11	...	
	Total ...	48,936	2	53,483	4	50,194	4	

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Appendix F G—1

SUBJECT.....

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Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

Date of issue 7-11-1928.

Signed by Jas. V. Rama Rao

st of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

Section Seri.

File No. 38-28.

Serial No. 4

No. Pol. 493 Encls. 4

To

The Secretary to the

Resident in Mysore

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith four copies of the Report on the work done in the Dept of Sericulture during the year 1927-28, with the Govt. Review thereon.

I have &c

6.11.28

for Secy

6.11.28

over